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PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY FOR THE BIENNIUM 2013-2014

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. BACKGROUND

1. The Convention on Biological Diversity has reached a mature stage with the outcomes achieved at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties held in Nagoya, with the setting of an ambitious global biodiversity agenda, with its balanced set of targets, as well as general agreed rules for the implementation of its three objectives. However, as we move forward to meet the challenges of implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the trend of biodiversity loss continues unabated. This situation highlights a discrepancy between the commitments made and the actual implementation achieved.
2. The discrepancy calls for a collective approach to implementing the objectives of the Convention through the Strategic Plan to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020. The current vision at the Secretariat is to redirect resources to better support Parties in their efforts towards implementation of the strategic plan. There is a need for innovative ways on several fronts to maximize the effective use of resources to better assist Parties in achieving the Aichi Targets.
3. The Secretariat has initiated a process aiming to achieve a better integration of the work programmes and cross-cutting initiatives within the limits of the strategic plan in order to fully explore the synergy opportunities both within the Secretariat and with partners and other stakeholders to reduce the complexity of the CBD portfolio and facilitate the support to Parties for more effective implementation.
4. The ongoing process of revising national biodiversity strategy and action plans (NBSAPs) has been identified as a key instrument for the promotion of the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the development agenda, promoting biodiversity not as a problem to be solved but rather as an opportunity to help achieve broader goals within the environmental, social and economic spheres of our societies.
5. With regards to resource mobilization for biodiversity, it is noted that there is a need to prioritize approaches and mechanisms, emphasizing the leveraging of resources from existing sources, through for example mainstreaming, incorporation of sustainability criteria in government procurements, review of economic instruments and further engagement of the development ministries and the business sector.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1.

6. Furthermore, a continuous monitoring system for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets needs to be put in place early in order to track the progress being made in a timely manner. This monitoring would need enhanced commitment and participation of all Parties to collect and provide reliable and standardized information to an online system. A more streamlined and more frequent reporting system than what currently exists would need to be set up.

7. There is an urgent need to enhance the support to Parties, in particular, to the least developed and the small island developing States, in order to increase their capacity to implement the CBD goals, programmes and targets with a more structured and continuous process in place at subregional and regional levels, by enhanced use of strategic partnerships.

8. It is noted that there is urgent need to promote more effective scientific, technical and technological cooperation; exchange of experiences and effective cooperation both North-South and South-South among Parties through better utilization of mechanisms such as the clearing-house mechanism.

9. The early ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization and the establishment or revision of national legislations and governance systems for ABS, as well as supporting the ratification of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, as a strategy to promote better sustainable use of genetic resources with equity and safety is among the actions needed to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

10. It is further noted that expenditures towards implementation of the objectives, goals, targets and programmes of the Convention, including those spent by Parties on the Convention's Trust Funds, need to be seen as an investment, not as costs, as they contribute to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets which will bring about huge environmental, social and economic benefits to all Parties to the Convention. It should be kept in mind that every dollar spent in promoting the effective implementation of the Convention results in benefits for the Parties which are orders of magnitude higher in economic value (see for example the results of the TEEB reports). The Parties to the Convention could benefit from better estimates of the expected returns to the investment made by Parties in support of the implementation of the Convention.

11. In this context the Secretariat has been compiling statistics to enable Parties to have a better estimate of the returns on investments made in implementing the Convention, specifically its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Until recently, few studies have compared the costs of intervention to the likely benefits of conservation of biodiversity. It has been indicated¹ that where benefit/cost studies are undertaken, even in some cases where the costs of conservation may be substantial, they are on average often outweighed by much larger benefits. For instance, in Madagascar, the protected areas (PAs) system generates benefits from tourism, water provision, and conservation activities that have been valued at nearly twice the cost of effective management² Overall, evidence shows much more than 1:1 return to investment in securing biodiversity in general, and in the case of PAs even as large as ranging from 25:1 to 100:1³ and invasive alien species where return to investment range (from 5:1 to over 31:1 in Africa⁴ or can even go as high over 1500:1 in the case of Siberian log imports in the USA irrespective of the way the figures are evaluated (TEEB, 2009).⁵ TEEB for International Policy maker, 2009 indicated that ecosystem services are systematically under-valued and that this failure to capture the values is one of the main causes underlying the biodiversity crisis in our days.

¹ Bruner et al (2008)

² Carret and Loyer 2003 as cited by Bruner et al 2008

³ TEEB, 2009

⁴ GISP, n.d.

⁵ TEEB, 2009

Table 1: Estimates of Benefits/Costs Ratios

Biodiversity Activity	Benefit – Cost Ratios
Coral reef conservation	1.3 to 5:1
Water and sanitation	4 to 14:1
Air pollution control	up to 15:1
Soil and water conservation	up to 2:1
Investment in PA systems	25 to 100: 1 (TEEB, 2009)
Investment in the control of invasive alien species (IAS)	
- Water Hyacinth invasion in Central African Republic	5 to 6: 1
- Water Hyacinth invasion in South Africa	up to 31:1
- Water Hyacinth invasion in USA	14:1
- Foot and mouth disease in USA	25:1
- Mediterranean fruit fly in USA	20:1

Source: PEP economic study undertaken by David Pearce, Sept. 2005 as cited by SCBD, n. d.; GISP, n. d.; EU Framework, 1993

12. The Convention through its global policy-making process plays a vital role in highlighting the need for conservation of biodiversity and the Secretariat has facilitated this work as mandated in Article 24. While implementation is primarily the prerogative of Parties, assisted by implementing agencies, the Secretariat plays an increasing role to catalyze action by engaging a growing number of international and national stakeholders together.

13. Specifically, after the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the Secretariat has become more strategic by catalyzing and facilitating actions through international partners who are best situated to assist Parties at the national level. In addition to servicing meetings, the Secretariat functions have ranged from catalyzing the provision of technical support to Parties by key global, regional and subregional partners and key national institutions with international programmes or with data and expertise that is relevant beyond the national context. It also continues to provide direct support to National Focal Points (NFPs) to develop NBSAPs and National Biosafety Frameworks (NBFs) as effective policy instruments and build a knowledge management system, through CHM, that enables countries and agencies to mainstream biodiversity into national planning processes.

14. In short, the investment in the Secretariat in the next 8 years of the Strategic Plan needs to be seen as catalyzing action on the ground through strategic partnerships and interventions that ultimately results in economic and social returns besides achieving the objectives of the Convention. In this context the Executive Secretary would develop indicators that enable Parties to track the outcomes of the investments in the Secretariat in terms of the achievement of the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This would enable the Parties to consider funding for the Secretariat as a direct investment in biodiversity that can be linked to the expected results achieved at national level.

15. It is with this background that the biennial budget 2013-2014 has been prepared to draw on the renewed vision of the Secretariat to support Parties and other stakeholders in their implementation of the Convention.

II. INTRODUCTION

16. At its tenth meeting, in adopting its decision X/45, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to prepare and submit for its consideration at its eleventh meeting a budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2013-2014, and to provide three alternatives for the core programme budget based on the following:

(a) Making an assessment of the required rate of growth for the core programme budget (BY Trust Fund);

(b) Increasing the core programme budget (BY Trust Fund) from the 2011-2012 level by 7.5 per cent in nominal terms, and

(c) Maintaining the core programme budget (BY Trust Fund) at the 2011-2012 level in nominal terms.

17. In addition to the current staffing complement, the Secretariat also envisages that the following four new Professional posts and two new General Service posts will be required for the 2013-2014 biennium to successfully implement the work programme of the Convention. Four of the proposed six new posts are to augment the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol activities, including the two (1 P3 and 1 P2) which are to be funded only in the second year of the biennium (2014) as funding for the first year has been identified from voluntary sources.

The new posts are as follows:

- Programme Officer (P-4) - Business and Biodiversity (ITS)
- Programme Officer (P-3) – ABS Capacity-building (SEL)
- Programme Officer (P-3) - ABS Clearing House (SEL) (funded second year)
- Associate Programme Officer (P-2) – ABS Clearing House (SEL) (funded second year)
- 1 General Service post – ABS Clearing House (SEL)
- 1 General Service post – Clearing House Mechanism (ITS)

18. Following Secretariat-wide discussions on how best to position the Secretariat to assist Parties to effectively achieve results in its new direction, it is proposed to slightly restructure the office by, *inter alia*, introducing a **Deputy Executive Secretary at the D2 level by upgrading the present D1 post of the Director for the Social, Economic and Legal Division (SEL)**. The upgrading of an existing D-1 position to D-2 (Deputy Executive Secretary) will clearly establish the position of Deputy Executive Secretary within the Secretariat, which will fill a gap in the Secretariat structure. The Deputy Executive Secretary will be in charge of the management and supervision of day-to-day operations of the Secretariat. This will, *inter alia*, allow the Executive Secretary to dedicate more time and efforts to the promotion of the substantive programmes of the Convention and achievement of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. It will fill a gap in the administrative structure of the Secretariat which has existed since the upgrading of the position of Executive Secretary from the level of D-2 to ASG.

19. The Secretariat has also included a proposal for the upgrading of the post of Environmental Affairs Officer for scientific assessments, monitoring and indicators from the P-4 to the P-5 level so as to provide greater focus on monitoring the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as explained in the Section below.

20. Given the substantial increase in activities agreed by the Conference of the Parties for the programme of work on **marine and coastal biodiversity**, there is an urgent need to strengthen the

capacity of the Secretariat beyond the single Programme Officer currently responsible for this programme. In addition, there is a need to strengthen the Secretariat capacity in the area of **monitoring, review and assessment**. Accordingly **two positions at the level of Associate Programme Officer (P2)** are recommended, however recognizing the current global financial situation, the Secretariat is proposing that these two posts be funded from voluntary funds in 2013-2014 with the expectation that they can be regularized in the core budget in the 2015-2016 budget.

21. **National Reporting** is the obligation for all Parties under Article 26 of the Convention, and that timely submission of such reports is essential for monitoring and review of implementation of the Convention under Article 23. Considering the adoption of the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the importance of national reports gains vital importance in monitoring while expanding the scope far beyond what was earlier reported by Parties. This monitoring of Aichi Targets would need enhanced commitment, participation and capacity of all Parties to collect and provide reliable and standardized information to an online system, while on the side of the Secretariat this requires assisting Parties to achieve a more streamlined and possibly online reporting systems that can reduce overall burden of Parties. The Secretariat has continued this function at a relatively junior position (P3) until now which definitely needs to be **upgraded to a P4 level** to include the vast functions required for supporting and using national reports as the main tool for monitoring the review of the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

22. The Secretariat is also proposing the establishment of a new post of **Programme Assistant (GS)** for the **Clearing-house mechanism**, to provide support to the CHM network to assist, on an ongoing basis, in reviewing all national CHM websites, monitoring their progress, assessing their needs, identifying and capturing lessons learned and best practices, preparing corresponding guidance, sharing knowledge and experiences on CHM development, and liaising with CHM NFPs. This position is needed because there is currently no dedicated person to provide support to Parties for strengthening their national CHM. Given the continuous heavy workload to develop and maintain the central CHM, it is impossible to provide significant support to Parties without any negative impact on the development of the central CHM.

23. The proposed staffing table and budget for the Secretariat in the 2013-2014 biennium are presented in annexes I and II below.

24. In keeping with the request of the Conference of the Parties in paragraph 24 of its decision X/45 that the Secretariat prepare two additional budget proposals increasing the 2011-2012 budget by 7.5 per cent, and maintaining the 2011-2012 programme budget in nominal terms, these two requested budgets are reflected in annexes III and IV below.

III. RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONVENTION FOR THE BIENNIUM 2013-2014

25. In carrying out the mandates of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies as outlined in Article 24 of the Convention, the Secretariat operates through the following five Divisions: Office of the Executive Secretary; Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters; Social, Economic and Legal Affairs (including the Outreach and Major Groups Unit); Implementation and Technical Support; and Resource Management and Conference Services.

26. The **Office of the Executive Secretary (OES)** is responsible for the overall management of the Secretariat, promoting coherence and cost-effectiveness of its work and ensuring responsiveness to the needs of Parties. It is also responsible for ensuring substantive support for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and its various Protocols, and their respective bureaux. The office also coordinates the representation of the Secretariat at external partner meetings and is the principal interface between the Secretariat and the Parties, relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as major groups and inter-agency processes. The OES is also responsible for mainstreaming the strategic plan with relevant organizations internationally to advance its implementation, monitoring, assessment

and review, promoting the implementation of the strategic plan of the Convention at the national, regional and global levels and liaising with offices within and outside the United Nations globally to promote implementation of the strategic plan and monitoring of the Aichi Targets and to facilitate contributions to the United Nations Decade for Biodiversity. The Office is responsible for the necessary fund-raising and recruitment. It also ensures the cost-effective use of the financial and human resources of the Convention and its Protocol in a flexible manner to meet the evolving needs where appropriate. The **OES** comprises the Executive Secretary, two Professional and four General Service staff.

27. The **Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters (STTM) Division** is responsible for coordinating and facilitating the input of current scientific and technical developments into the work of the Convention. The Division ensures that the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) responds to the needs of the Convention and provides scientific and technical advice to Parties and other subsidiary bodies as requested by the Conference of the Parties in various decisions. More specifically, the Division reviews implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, programmes of work and related Aichi Biodiversity Targets from the Strategic Plan and the scientific and technical aspects of implementation of work on other biodiversity issues.

28. The Division will take the lead in enhancing the efficiency of and supporting SBSTTA in its assessments of the status and trends of and threats to biodiversity and assessments of measures taken - in particular mitigation and adaptation measures taken in the context of climate change. Further a greater focus on monitoring is expected with the development of the Convention's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This will entail, among other things, increased collaboration with Partners, the development of tools as well as greater capacity-building efforts. Similarly the fourth and subsequent editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook are expected to place greater emphasis on monitoring the implementation of the Convention. The Global Biodiversity Outlook is the flagship publication of the Convention on Biological Diversity and will provide policy-relevant information on progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan. The Division will also take the lead in ensuring appropriate links and collaboration with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). In order to provide greater focus on monitoring the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and for collaboration with IPBES, it is proposed for the **upgrading of the post of Environmental Affairs Officer for scientific assessments**, monitoring and indicators from the **P-4 to the P-5** level.

29. The Division is also responsible for mobilizing the scientific community in gathering and disseminating scientific and technical data and information, including best practices and lessons learned in conservation and sustainable development that can assist Parties and other stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention. The Division carries out its delivery to Parties and partners through organization of capacity-building and expert workshops, and the provision of information through the clearing-house mechanism, the CBD Technical Series and meeting documents. Accordingly this involves close collaboration with the Implementation and Technical Support Division (ITS) and its Outreach and Major Groups programme. In compiling scientific and technical work and best practices and lessons learned, the Division will continue to elaborate and expand key partnerships including, *inter alia*, through the Joint Liaison Group, the Biodiversity Liaison Group, the Consortium of Universities and the Consortium of Scientific Partners.

30. The Division will build on the experience of the Friends of PoWPA consortium for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and facilitate the establishment of similar partnerships for the implementation of other work programmes and for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. . The Division will continue to work with a wide range of competent organizations and technical partners to describe ecologically and biologically significant areas and enhance implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity.

31. In keeping with the decisions VIII/16, IX/16 and IX/17, of the Conference of the Parties, underlining the need for cooperation, enhanced collaboration and joint actions by the Secretariats of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Convention to Combat

Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity, the continuing redeployment of a part-time staff member at United Nations Headquarters in New York has been budgeted. The Division will continue to contribute to the work on cities, South-South cooperation, mobilization of financial resources including through the LifeWeb initiative and to identify new and emerging issues relating to the three objectives of the Convention.

32. The proposed 2013-2014 STTM staff would comprise ten Professional and four General Service staff members.

33. The **Social, Economic and Legal Affairs (SEL) Division** is responsible for cross-cutting policy development issues of the Secretariat. It includes the **ABS Unit** responsible for the Nagoya Protocol. The Division facilitates the Convention's policy development on the following: access and benefit-sharing, traditional knowledge, sustainable use of biodiversity, incentive measures, liability and redress and technology transfer and cooperation, and has the overall responsibility for incorporating the social, economic and legal dimensions in the thematic work programmes of the Convention. It provides support to the meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and the Intergovernmental Committee on the Nagoya Protocol, as well as expert meetings pertaining to these work programmes. It also provides legal advice and support to the Secretariat and other Convention bodies and liaises with relevant international organizations, including *inter alia* the World Trade Organization, (WTO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs. It also provides legal advice on the administrative matters between the Secretariat and UNEP and oversees the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement with Canada and the Entente with the Government of Quebec. The proposed 2013-2014 SEL division comprises 10 Professional and 7 General Service staff members.

34. The entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing to the Convention on Biological Diversity, expected during the next biennium, will lead to the establishment of a standalone Division within the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to service this new legally-binding instrument consistent with Article 28 of the Protocol. The Division will be staffed by the staff members of the existing ABS unit plus proposed additions. Activities during the interim period focus on preparations for the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol and include in particular the establishment of the ABS/CHM, as well as capacity-building and awareness-raising activities to assist Parties to comply with their obligations under the Protocol. Until the entry into force of the Protocol, the costs of ABS activities will continue to be funded through the Convention budget. The costs of the work programme on ABS have been included in the general SEL budget for 2013-2014.

35. The **Implementation and Technical Support (ITS) Division** supports implementation of the Convention in the context of Articles 6, 13, 17, 18, 20 and 21 and parts of other related Articles of the Convention. The Division leads the Secretariat's work on the provision of technical support to the Parties; national biodiversity strategies and action plans (Article 6); national reporting (Article 26); clearing-house mechanism (CHM) (Article 18); financial resources and the financial mechanism (Article 20 and 21) and inter-agency and programme coordination. The Division provides tools, guidelines and training materials and organizes workshops to assist in the preparation, implementation and revisions of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports.

36. The Division's programme on financial resources and mechanism provides support for sustained follow-up to the agreements and commitments contained in Articles 20 and 21 as well as the Convention's strategy for resource mobilization and the Memorandum of Understanding with the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the institutional structure operating the Convention's financial mechanism. In the follow-up from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the Division has been facilitating discussions on ways and means to mobilize resources in the context of Aichi Biodiversity Target 20, including assisting the High-level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan and organizing capacity development activities.

37. The Division services the intergovernmental process, through monitoring, analysis and research, and facilitation, to address key areas of national resource mobilization, official development assistance, innovative financial mechanisms, and financial integration of biodiversity, including capacity-building and information sharing. It also coordinates, in close collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, the work on guidance to the financial mechanism, requisite reporting, review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism, and determination of funding needs under the Convention. In this context, the Division has been servicing the team of experts to conduct a full assessment of the amount of funds that are necessary to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition, for the sixth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility.

38. The Division manages biodiversity, development and poverty alleviation initiatives financed by the Governments of Germany and France, to mainstream biodiversity in national decision-making (Article 10(a) of the Convention) and support regional organizations to elaborate regional biodiversity strategies and action plans. The Division also services the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention.

39. Another component of the Division's work is to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation (Article 18 of the Convention) and information exchange (Article 17 of the Convention) through the clearing-house mechanism (CHM). The clearing-house mechanism consists of the Convention website, including its information services, and the network of national clearing-house mechanisms with partner organizations. The clearing-house mechanism is currently being enhanced in preparation for the implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in the context of expanded scope as reflected in the recommendation from the fourth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention.

40. In addition the ITS facilitates global and local business and biodiversity initiatives through newsletters, brochures, conferences to promote a growing network of private sector companies, industry organizations, business schools, think tanks, NGOs etc. in accordance of Articles 10(e) and 16 of the Convention. The ITS Division through its Outreach and Major groups Unit (OMG) is also responsible for the information and communication technology (ICT) functions of the Secretariat, for both public communication and the intranet, including the management of the CBD website and the ICT architecture and hardware. The Unit comprises six Professionals (two related to communication and outreach, two related to information management and two related to ICT) and six General Service staff (three related to communication and outreach, one related to information management and two related to ICT).

41. The **Outreach and Major Groups Unit** of the ITS Division is responsible for communications and outreach activities of the Secretariat, including support to the implementation of Article 13 on Public Education and Awareness and engagement with major groups. The Global Initiative on Communication Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) is one of the key global programmes implemented by the Division. The information and communication technology functions of the secretariat, including web management, also fall under this Unit.

42. Given that the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 includes Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 related to CEPA, and given that implementation of the Strategic Plan will be supported through the observance of the United Nations Decade of Biodiversity, there will be increased need for support in the coming years. This will include development, refinement and implementation of the programme of work for CEPA; integration of CEPA into the programmes of work of the Convention and creation of required tools, including integrating CEPA into implementation of the relevant targets of the Strategic Plan; development of indicators for Target 1 (the CEPA target) of the Strategic Plan and tracking of their progress; and creation of and support to a network of CEPA implementation structures at national and international levels and the management of advisory groups.

43. The OMG programme supports the library and publications services, including knowledge management and including the production of magazines and newsletters. OMG Unit is the focal point for media and is responsible for special events under the Convention on Biological Diversity and observances such as the celebration of the annual International Day for Biological Diversity. The OMG Unit is also

focusing on activities for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity. The Unit is also responsible for engaging with all major groups including women, children and youth, non-governmental organizations and the business community. The proposed 2013-2014 ITS Division (including the OMG Unit) comprises eleven Professionals and eleven General Service staff.

44. The **Resource Management and Conference Services (RMCS) Division** is responsible for management and redeployment of financial and human resources. In cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON), it provides financial management, general administrative services, personnel services and travel services. The Division is also responsible for the servicing of meetings under the Convention and the Biosafety Protocol. The proposed 2013-2014 RMCS Division comprises three professional and four General Service staff, in addition to five Professional and fourteen General Service staff funded by UNEP from the programme support costs.

B. Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities (BE Trust Fund)

45. The resource requirements from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities (BE Trust Fund) for the 2013-2014 biennium, are reflected in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/10/Add.1.

C. Special Voluntary Trust Funds for Facilitating Participation of Parties (BZ Trust Fund) and Indigenous and Local Communities (VB Trust Fund) in the Convention Process

46. Annex V reflects the resource requirements from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for Facilitating Participation of Parties in the Convention Process (BZ Trust Fund) for the 2013-2014 biennium.

47. The support to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund for the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities (VB Trust Fund), has ensured the participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in meetings of vital importance to them, particularly in the negotiation process concerning the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing. The Nagoya Protocol focuses on two issues of importance to ILCs, those being traditional knowledge and associated genetic resources. The results of their contributions are evidenced in the text of the Protocol and decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting. Now that the Nagoya Protocol has entered a ratification and eventual implementation stage, the continuing participation of ILCs is important to ensure the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, particularly concerning obligations arising for ILCs who participate in the Protocol. Annex VI presents an indicative sum for the participation of indigenous and local communities (VB Trust Fund).

D. Draft scale of assessment for 2013-2014 (BY Trust Fund)

48. Annex VII reflects the draft scale of assessment for the 2013-2014 biennium based on the proposed budget presented in table 2 below.

IV. KEY FACTORS AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN ESTIMATING STAFFING AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE 2013-2014 BIENNIUM

A. Programme support costs (PSC)

49. In accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, a 13 per cent overhead charge is payable to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to cover the costs of administering the Trust Fund. UNEP returns 67 per cent of these payments to the Convention Secretariat to help cover costs of the Secretariat's support services. At present five Secretariat posts at the Professional level (Chief, Financial Resources Management Service; Senior Programme Management

Officer; Administrative Officer; Fund Management Officer and Finance Officer) and fourteen at the General Service level are funded from the programme support costs (PSC).

B. Staff costs and cost of goods and services

50. The figures used in calculating Professional staff costs (including salaries and common costs that vary from duty station to duty station) in the budget proposed for the biennium 2013-2014 are based on 2011 actual staff costs with increases in keeping with United Nations salary scales and increments for Professional and General Service staff as indicated in the table below:

Figures used in calculating staff costs

Level	2011	2012	2013	2014
ASG	274,500	282,700	294,700	300,600
D-1	226,000	233,000	240,300	244,600
P-5	207,400	213,600	212,800	216,000
P-4	172,400	177,500	200,000	203,900
P-3	140,800	145,000	164,200	167,700
P-2	105,500	108,500	129,700	132,800
General Service	58,000	60,000	71,100	73,200

51. The budget for the biennium 2013-2014 also reflects incremental staff costs of current Secretariat staff and also takes into account the ongoing reclassification exercise for General Services staff of the Secretariat.

C. Assumptions

52. The proposed programme budget of the Convention is based on the assumption that:

(a) Eighty-five per cent of the shared costs of the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety will be borne by the Convention;

(b) One meeting of the Conference of the Parties (its twelfth meeting) will be convened in 2014 for a period of two weeks;

(c) Two one-week meetings (1/year) of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) will be convened in Montreal, the site of the Secretariat;

(d) Three meetings of ad hoc open-ended working groups of the Convention: Intergovernmental Committee on the Nagoya Protocol (ICNP), Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation, two of which will be held back-to-back with another meeting;

(e) One meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol will be convened for one week in 2014 concurrently with the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-12);

(f) With the exception of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties and SBSTTA, all open-ended meetings will be convened in plenary session;

(g) The Bureau will communicate by teleconference as often as required. Meetings of the Bureau will be held at least once a year and preferably in conjunction with major CBD and other relevant events;

(h) The SBSTTA Bureau will communicate by teleconference as often as required. Meetings will be held at least once a year and preferably in conjunction with meetings of SBSTTA.

(i) The ICNP Bureau will communicate by teleconference as often as required. Meetings will be held in conjunction with meetings of the ICNP and/or COP/MOP-1.

53. It should be noted that the proposed programme budget of the Biosafety Protocol (UNEP/CBD/BS/COP-MOP/6/6/Add.1) is based on the assumptions that:

(a) The costs of the secretariat services to the Protocol, to the extent that they are distinct will be borne by the Parties to the Protocol;

(b) Fifteen per cent of the shared costs of the Convention and the Protocol will be borne by the Protocol.

54. The following methods have been followed in preparing the proposed programme budget:

(a) Administrative support costs (such as communications, office supplies, maintenance) and the cost of servicing meetings of the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies have been grouped under resource management, rather than being distributed by programme;

(b) Travel and temporary assistance costs are provided separately for each programme.

D. Shared costs

55. In paragraph 16 of its decision X/45, the Conference of the Parties agreed to share the costs for secretariat services between those that are common to the Convention and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety at an 85:15 ratio for the 2011-2012 biennium. The Secretariat has continued a time-tracking mechanism for all staff over the period 2011-2012 and following an analysis of the results it is suggested that the 85:15 ratio remains adequate.

56. A review of the time allocation for various staff members that are presently shared between the Convention and the Biosafety Protocol has revealed that the work undertaken by the following staff members over the past biennium continues to reflect the shared nature with the Biosafety Protocol and as such should remain as shared costs for the biennium 2013-2014:

- Legal Officer P-5
- Programme Officer P-4 – Clearing-House Mechanism
- Programme Officer P-3 – Computer Systems
- Programme Officer P-3 – Internet and Electronic Communications
- Programme Officer P-3 – Knowledge Management
- Programme Assistant G-6 – Computer Operations Assistant
- Programme Assistant G-6 – Computer Operations Assistant

V. NEED FOR ADDITIONAL RESOURCES IN 2013-2014

57. To engage businesses with the CBD and to have them mainstream the three objectives of the Convention as well as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets so as to achieve a significant reduction in their negative impact on biodiversity (no-net loss), and to have them act as a positive force for conservation and restoration of biodiversity (net-positive gain), it is proposed that a **Programme Officer (P-4)** position assigned to **business and biodiversity** be established. This has been elaborated in accordance with decision X/21 and further built upon through the recommendations from the fourth meeting of the Working Group on Review of Implementation to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

58. This engagement will be undertaken with various partners and stakeholders through a multi-pronged strategy. The first part of this strategy involves the reform of regulation and other policy issues. This will include the identification and engagement of partners (i.e. UNEP-DTIE, the World Bank, ICLEI, IISD, etc.) to initiate surveys and studies identifying options for incorporating biodiversity values in government procurement practices; working with governments to refine COP decisions to help create a favourable regulatory environment for eco-friendly business practices; contributions to discussions and position papers regarding case for regulatory reform; and making the business case for sustainability and encouraging companies to work with the government in this area.

59. The second element is the facilitation of information flow including an analysis of tools and mechanisms (including standards). This will include ongoing work in collaboration with partners (i.e. UNEP-WCMC) to undertake gap analysis of existing standards and certification schemes; cooperation with WBCSD and other partners on their work on tools and mechanisms that will provide a structured overview of major tools and approaches to improve understanding of “who is doing what”; ongoing refinement of the Global Platform for Business and Biodiversity website to make it more accessible with greater numbers of interactive features, and continuous enlargement of the database for tools and mechanisms.

60. The third part of the strategy involves the encouragement of dialogue and cooperation between stakeholders at the national, regional and global levels. This is to be achieved through the ongoing facilitation of the development of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and associated national and regional initiatives; provision of servicing to the Partnership members including strategic documentation and clearing-house functions (i.e. facilitating information exchanges); convening and servicing of meetings of the Partnership (both virtual and in person); participation in national and regional meetings to assist in awareness raising activities; and providing additional advice and guidance to initiatives as required.

61. Finally, the fourth element of this strategy is the direct engagement with business to help raise awareness, encourage mainstreaming and facilitate sharing of case-studies and best practices. This will be undertaken through the compilation and dissemination of case-studies through the Global Platform website and newsletter publications; preparation and dissemination of the business case for biodiversity; cooperation with partners at national, regional and global levels; outreach to businesses through workshops and conferences; recruitment of leading companies to act as examples and mentors and to have them share their experiences; ongoing expansion of the Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity; ongoing focus on various sectors and sector-based initiatives to see how biodiversity concerns can be better incorporated.

62. In 2011 the Government of Canada generously seconded an official to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for supporting the work on business and biodiversity for a two year period with the possibility of an extension for another year. This has been very helpful in implementing the decisions taken on this subject (X/21) by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting. However, in the middle of 2012 the Government decided to withdraw their secondment from 31 August 2012. Considering the importance attached to this programme in achieving some of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, it is essential that a regular position be established to continue implementing the increasing COP decisions.

63. In decision X/15, the Conference of the Parties adopted the mission, goals and objectives of the **clearing-house mechanism** for the period 2011-2020 and requested the Executive Secretary to prepare, in consultation with the informal advisory committee and interested Parties, a realistic work programme for the clearing-house mechanism, in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. This proposed work programme is available in document UNEP/CBD/COP/11/31 and additional related information is available in the progress report on the clearing-house mechanism (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/13/Add.2). Further to this background information, two items of the work programme would require specific resources from the core budget in order to be adequately respond to the expectations of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) A high-quality CBD website is available in all United Nations languages (decision X/15, Objective 1.2);

(b) Partners and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity have contributed to the development of national clearing-house mechanisms (decision X/15, Objective 2.5).

64. The CBD website consists of more than 2,000 pages as well as underlying database content which is up-to-dated on an ongoing basis. Given that the Cartagena Protocol has such core funding to maintain the Biosafety Clearing-House up-to-date in all United Nations languages, it appears logical that a proportional amount be allocated to the CBD website which is larger and more volatile than the Biosafety-Clearing-House website.

65. Considering the continuous heavy workload to develop and maintain the central CHM, it is not possible to provide significant support to Parties without negatively affecting the development of the central CHM. There is an opportunity for the Conference of the Parties to contribute to the network of national **clearing-house mechanisms** in a cost-effective way, by creating a post of **Programme Assistant** dedicated to assist, on an ongoing basis, in reviewing all national CHM websites, monitoring their progress, assessing their needs, identifying and capturing lessons learned and best practices, preparing corresponding guidance, sharing knowledge and experiences on CHM development, and liaising with CHM NFPs. This position would also ensure that any capacity-building workshop is part of a sustained process instead of being a punctual event with limited impact.

66. With regard to the **Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation**, additional staffing is requested for the 2013-2014 biennium as follows:

(a) One **P-3 Programme Officer**, one **P-2 Associate Programme Officer** and one **Programme Assistant (GS)** to support the implementation of the **Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-house**;

(b) One **P-3 Programme Officer** to support **capacity-building and awareness-raising** activities to be carried out by the Secretariat for ratification of the Nagoya Protocol.

67. For the pilot phase of the ABS Clearing-House, the Secretariat was able to hire temporary staff thanks to the generous financial contributions of Germany, Switzerland and the European Community. However, in order to ensure the proper functioning of the ABS Clearing-House in the long run, the Secretariat will need to establish three positions at the Secretariat as outlined above.

68. With respect to capacity-building and awareness-raising activities, the Secretariat has been able to promote the early ratification and entry into force of the Protocol thanks to the funds provided by the GEF and co-financing from the Japan Fund under a Medium-Sized Project initiated in 2011. Once this project is finalized in March 2013, human and financial resources at the Secretariat to continue these activities will be limited. Therefore, to ensure that the Secretariat can continue to provide support to Parties, through awareness-raising and capacity-building activities, it is requested that a P-3 position be established.

69. In summary, four Professional posts and two General Service post have been added to the budget: one P-4 Programme Officer for Business and Biodiversity, one P-3 Programme Officer and one P-2 Associate Programme Officer on the ABS Clearing-House (for 2014 only), one P-3 Programme Officer for capacity-building and awareness-raising and one Programme Assistant for the ABS Clearing-House and one Programme Assistant for the Clearing-house mechanism. Additionally, three posts are proposed for upgrades, one D1 to D2 Deputy Executive Secretary, one P4 to P5 Scientific Assessments Senior Programme Officer, and one P3 to P4 Programme Officer National Reports.

VI. POSSIBLE ACTION BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

The Conference of the Parties may wish to consider adopting a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

Recalling decision X/45 of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties,

1. *Expresses* its appreciation to Canada as the host country for its significantly enhanced support to the Secretariat and welcomes its annual contribution to date of US\$ 1,126,162, to be increased at 2 per cent per year, from the host country Canada and the Province of Quebec to the operation of the Secretariat, of which 83.5 per cent has been allocated per annum to offset contributions from the Parties to the Convention for the biennium 2013-2014;

2. *Decides* that the trust funds (BY, BE, BZ VB) for the Convention shall be extended for the period of two years, beginning 1 January 2013 and ending 31 December 2015;

3. *Approves* a core (BY) programme budget of \$xx,xxx,xxx for the year 2013 and of \$xx,xxx,xxx for the year 2014 for the purposes listed in the table X* below;

4. *Adopts* the scale of assessments for the apportionment of expenses for 2013 and 2014 as contained in the table X below;

5. *Decides* to replenish the working capital reserve with effect from 1 January 2013 through assessed contributions to the General Trust Fund (BY) of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

6. *Reaffirms* a working capital reserve at a level of 5 per cent of the core programme budget (BY Trust Fund) expenditure, including programme support costs;

7. *Notes with concern* that a number of Parties have not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2011 and prior years;

8. *Urges* Parties that have still not paid their contributions to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2011 and prior years; to do so without delay and requests the Executive Secretary to publish and regularly update information on the status of contributions to the Convention's Trust Funds (BY, BE, BZ and VB);

9. *Decides* that with regard to contributions due from 1 January 2005 onwards, Parties whose contributions are in arrears for two (2) or more years will not be eligible to become a member of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties; this will only apply in the case of Parties that are not least developed countries or small island developing States;

10. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into arrangements with any Party whose contributions are in arrears for two or more years to mutually agree on a "schedule of payments" for such a Party, to clear all outstanding arrears, within six years depending on the financial circumstances of the Party in arrears and pay future contributions by the due date, and report on the implementation of any such arrangement to the next meeting of the Bureau and to the Conference of the Parties;

11. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to transfer resources among the programmes between each of the main appropriation lines set out in table X below up to an aggregate of 15 per cent of the total programme budget, provided that a further limitation of up to a maximum of 25 per cent of each such appropriation line shall apply;

12. *Invites* all Parties to the Convention to note that contributions to the core programme budget (BY) are due on 1 January of the year in which these contributions have been budgeted for, and to pay them promptly,

* Tables will be developed by COP.

13. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary to enter into commitments up to the level of the approved budget, drawing on available cash resources, including unspent balances, contributions from previous financial periods and miscellaneous income;

14. Agrees with the funding estimates for the:

(a) Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BE) for Additional Voluntary Contributions in Support of Approved Activities for the Biennium 2013-2014 specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table X below;

(b) Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BZ) for Facilitating Participation of Developing Country Parties, in particular the Least Developed and the Small Island Developing States, as well as Parties with Economies in Transition, for the biennium 2013-2014, as specified by the Executive Secretary and included in table X below,

and *urges* Parties to make contributions to those funds and to the VB Trust Fund for participation of indigenous and local communities in the activities of the Convention (see table X below);

15. *Urges* all Parties and States not Parties to the Convention, as well as governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other sources, to contribute to the appropriate trust funds of the Convention;

16. *Approves* a Secretariat staffing table for the programme budget contained in table X below and *authorizes* the Executive Secretary to review the terms of reference of posts in the Secretariat with a view to adjusting the staffing to meet the new challenges facing the Convention and to ensure the effective functioning of the Secretariat and to make the necessary staffing adjustments within the agreed budget;

17. *Authorizes* the Executive Secretary, in an effort to improve the efficiency of the Secretariat and to attract highly qualified staff to the Secretariat, to enter into direct administrative and contractual arrangements with Parties, Governments and organizations, in response to offers of human resources and other support to the Secretariat, as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the functions of the Secretariat, while ensuring the efficient use of available competencies, resources and services, and taking into account United Nations rules and regulations. Special attention should be given to possibilities of creating synergies with relevant existing work programmes or activities that are being implemented within the framework of other international organizations;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for the support provided to implement paragraph 33 of decision IX/34 related to the joint liaison arrangements between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, and *requests* the Executive Director to continue this arrangement;

19. *Invites* all Parties to the Convention to note that contributions to the core programme budget (BY) are due on 1 January of the year in which these contributions have been budgeted for, and to pay them promptly, and *urges* Parties in a position to do so, to pay by 1 December of the year 2012 for the calendar year 2013 and by 1 October 2013 for the calendar year 2014, the contributions set out in table X (scale of assessment) below and in this regard requests Parties be notified of the amount of their contributions as early as possible in the year preceding the year in which the contributions are due;

20. *Decides* that a Party with an agreed arrangement in accordance with paragraph 10 above and that is fully respecting the provisions of that arrangement will not be subject to the provisions of paragraph 9 above;

21. *Reaffirms* the importance of full and active participation of the developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as Parties with economies in transition, in the activities of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and *requests* the Secretariat to remind Parties of the need to contribute to the Special Voluntary Trust Fund

(BZ) at least six months prior to the ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Parties, reflecting on the financial need, and *urges* Parties in the position to do so to ensure that the contributions are paid at least three months before the Conference of the Parties meets;

22. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to prepare and submit a budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2015-2016 for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting, and to provide three alternatives for the budget based on:

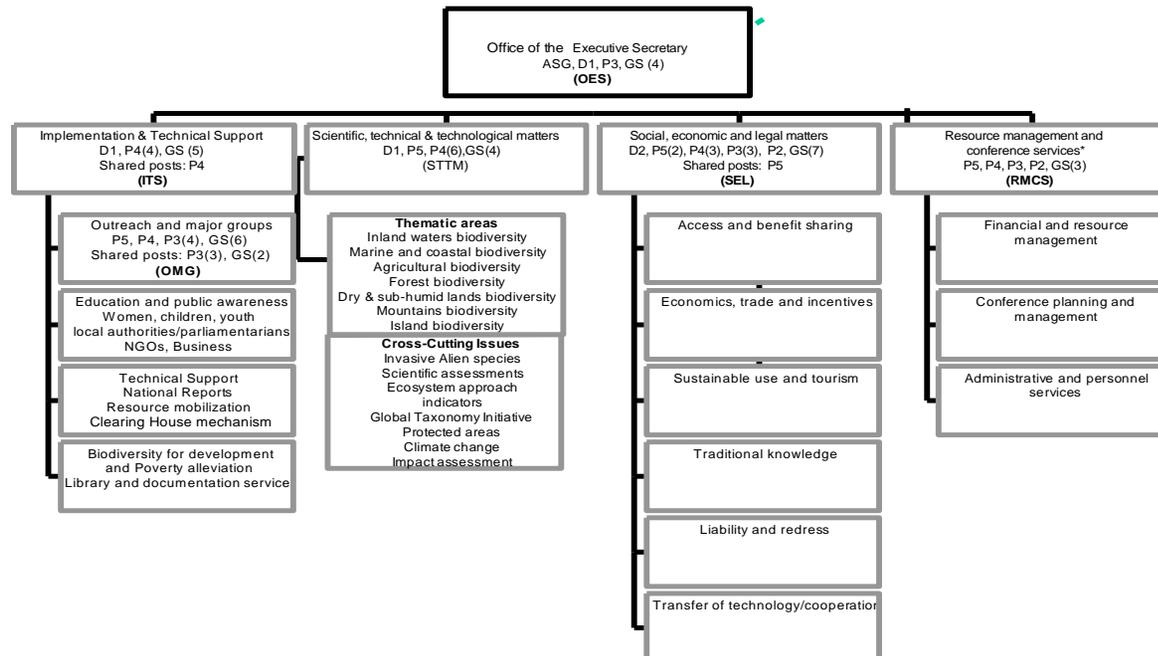
(a) Making an assessment of the required rate of growth for the programme budget (BY Trust Fund);

(b) Increasing the core programme budget (BY Trust Fund) from the 2013–2014 level by 10.0 per cent in nominal terms;

(c) Maintaining the staffing component of the core programme budget (BY Trust Fund) at the 2013–2014 level;

Figure 1

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE AND CORE STAFFING FOR THE BIENNIUM 2013-2014*



* Additional staff funded from other sources: RMCS –P-5, P-4(2), P-3 (2) GS (14) (UNEP)

Table 1. Staffing requirements from the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the biennium 2013-2014¹

	2013	2014
A Professional category		
ASG	1	1
D-2	1	1
D-1	3	3
P-5	5	5
P-4	15	15
P-3	8	9
P-2	1	2
Total Professional category	34	36
B Total General Service category	29	29
TOTAL (A+B)	63	65

¹ Includes 85 per cent of 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3 and 2 G-S posts shared with the Biosafety Protocol;

Table 2. Resource requirements by object of expenditure from the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the 2013-2014 biennium

(thousands of United States dollars)

Description	2013	2014
I. Staff costs*	8,682.7	9,170.6
Bureaux meetings	130.0	190.0
Travel on official business	410.0	410.0
Consultants/subcontracts	200.0	200.0
Meetings	1,340.0	2,340.0
Information/public awareness materials	190.0	90.0
Technical Assistance	125.0	125.0
Temporary assistance/Overtime	105.0	105.0
General operating expenses	1,471.8	1,490.1
Sub-total (I)	12,654.4	14,120.7
II. Programme support charge 13%	1,645.1	1,835.7
III Working capital reserve	248.9	
Total budget (I + II)	14,548.5	15,956.3
Less contribution from the host country	959.2	978.3
NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)	13,589.3	14,978.0

*Includes 85 per cent of 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3 and 2 GS shared with the Biosafety Protocol

Percentage increase in nominal terms over 2011-2012 budget

23.3%

Percentage increase in net total to be shared by Parties

24.9%

/...

Table 3. Open-ended meetings to be funded from the core budget for the 2013-2014 biennium
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Description	2013	2014
<i>Meetings</i>		
Seventeenth and Eighteenth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	550.0	550.0
Meeting of an open-ended working group of the Convention	340.0	340.0
Meetings of an open-ended working group of the Convention (back-to-back)	450.0	
First meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol (COP/MOP-1)*		450.0
Twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-12)		1,000.0
Total	1,340.0	2,340.0

* Concurrent with COP-12

Table 4. Resource requirements from the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the 2013-2014 biennium
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Description	2013	2014
I. Programmes		
Office of the Executive Secretary	1,198.6	1,280.7
Scientific technical and technological matters	2,747.5	2,786.8
Social, economic and legal matters	2,999.8	3,005.0
Outreach and major groups	1,691.0	1,622.5
Implementation and technical support	1,565.8	1,935.6
Resource management and conference services	2,451.8	3,490.1
Sub-total (I)	12,654.4	14,120.7
II. Programme support charge 13%		
Total budget (I + II)	14,299.5	15,956.3
III Working capital reserve		
	248.9	
Total budget (I + II+III)	14,548.5	15,956.3
Less contribution from the host country	959.2	978.3
NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)	13,589.3	14,978.0

Annex I

**COMPARISON OF THE 2011-2012 SECRETARIAT-WIDE STAFFING TABLE WITH THE
PROPOSED STAFFING TABLE FOR THE BIENNIUM 2013-2014**

	2011	2012	2013	2014
A. Professional category				
ASG	1	1	1	1
D-2	-	-	1	1
D-1	4	4	3	3
P-5	4	4	5	5
P-4	14	14	15	15
P-3	8	8	8	9
P-2	1	1	1	2
Total Professional category	32	32	34	36
B. Total General Service category	27	27	29	29
TOTAL (A+B)	59	59	63	65
C. Percentage increase over previous biennium				10%

*Annex II***COMPARISON OF THE 2011-2012 PROGRAMME BUDGET WITH THE PROPOSED
PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 2013-2014***(thousands of United States dollars)*

Expenditure	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Programmes</i>				
Office of the Executive Secretary	999.4	1,083.7	1,198.6	1,280.7
Scientific technical and technological matters	2,485.6	2,540.5	2,747.5	2,786.8
Social, economic and legal matters	1,741.0	2,243.5	2,999.8	3,005.0
Outreach and major groups	1,342.2	1,377.9	1,691.0	1,622.5
Implementation and technical support	1,243.7	1,619.4	1,565.8	1,935.6
Resource management and conference services	2,612.0	2,630.4	2,451.8	3,490.1
Sub-total	10,424.0	11,495.3	12,654.4	14,120.7
<i>Programme support charge 13%</i>	1,355.1	1,494.4	1,645.1	1,835.7
<i>Working capital reserve</i>	(9.8)		248.9	
TOTAL	11,769.3	12,989.7	14,548.5	15,956.3
Less contribution from the host country	921.9	940.3	959.2	978.3
NET TOTAL (to be met by Parties)	10,847.4	12,049.4	13,589.3	14,978.0
BIENNIUM TOTAL		22,896.8		28,592.7

*Annex III***2011-2012 BUDGET INCREASED BY 7.5% (DECISION X/45, PARAGRAPH 24 (b))**

1. The 7.5 per cent increase programme budget of the Convention is based on the same assumptions as for the proposed budget with the following exceptions:

(a) All open-ended meetings will be convened in three languages only with the exception of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) One meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol will be convened for one week in 2014 concurrently with the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-12) and at no additional cost;

(c) There will be no meetings in parallel between the COP/MOP-1 for the Nagoya Protocol and the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

(d) There will be only one meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice for one week convened in the second year of the biennium back-to-back with the Ad hoc Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the Convention;

(e) One P-4 on capacity-building for Access and Benefit-sharing will be shared 50 per cent with the Biosafety Protocol;

(f) Vacant P-4 post of Chief Conference Services/logistics in RMCS is frozen for the first year of the biennium 2013-2014;

(g) There is no new P-4 post for the Business and Biodiversity in the biennium 2013-2014;

(h) There is no new P-3 post for the ABS Capacity-building in the biennium 2013-2014;

(i) There is no new GS post for the ABS Clearing House in the biennium 2013-2014;

(j) There is no new GS post for the Convention's Clearing House Mechanism in the biennium 2013-2014;

(k) There are no post upgrades (1 D1; 1 P4; 1 P3) as requested by the Secretariat.

IMPLICATIONS OF A 7.5% NOMINAL INCREASE IN 2011-2012 CORE BUDGET

1. *Open-ended meetings convened in only three languages*

- A number of biodiversity related conventions work in only three languages. However, consistent with the broad scope of the CBD and its origins, the rules of procedure of the Convention provide that its official languages are those of the United Nations (rule 52). While the Conference of the Parties may decide that its subsidiary bodies will work in only three languages (rule 26, paragraph 5), this may adversely and unfairly affect the ability of certain delegates to take part in discussions during meetings. Furthermore, the availability of documents in only three languages may adversely impact efforts to reach out to a broader audience and, as such, is contrary to the objectives of the CEPA programme.

2. *Meetings of the COP/MOP-1 and COP held in parallel at no additional cost*

- In past meetings of the Conference of the Parties, ABS was addressed mainly by means of a contact group e.g. without interpretation. However, the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol will require a number of sessions with interpretation. Thus, if COP/MOP is held concurrently with the Conference of the Parties, starting with the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, a number of sessions of interpretation will need to be taken away from COP to accommodate COP/MOP. This will result in less interpretation time for COP.

3. *One P-4 on capacity-building for the Biosafety Protocol shared 50 per cent for awareness-raising and capacity-building on ABS:*

- The importance of awareness-raising and capacity-building to support ratification, entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol was reaffirmed by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol at its second meeting. The absence of a fully dedicated staff member to deal with these issues will significantly limit the ability of the Secretariat to support efforts towards ratification and implementation of the Protocol. This may delay the ratification process in some countries and, as a result, the entry into force of the Protocol.

4. *P-4 post of Chief of Conference Services/logistics frozen for 1 year*

- Organization of meetings under the Convention in 2013 will be affected as the functions of this post are essential and therefore other staff will need to be assigned the functions at a cost to their normal duties. For Parties there will be an impact in terms of delays in the delivery of documentation.

5. *No Business and Biodiversity post*

- The business and biodiversity position at the CBD Secretariat is the focal point for the global partnership for business and biodiversity. Without the efforts of this position, it is likely that the emerging coordination of efforts nationally, regionally and globally would be considerably slower and less effective. In addition, the push to streamline information flow and showcase best practices in standards as well as case-studies would lack a single global focal point, and thus be less accessible to stakeholders. The role of facilitation, streamlining and synergizing performed by this position will greatly enhance mainstreaming efforts. Finally, by representing the business point of view, this position can help to make decisions of the Conference of the Parties more relevant (and palatable) to this important stakeholder group.

6. *No P3 post for the ABS Capacity-building in the biennium 2013-2014*

- The importance of awareness-raising and capacity-building to support ratification, entry into force and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol was reaffirmed by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol at its second meeting. The absence of a fully dedicated staff member to deal with these issues will significantly limit the ability of the Secretariat to support efforts towards ratification and implementation of the Protocol. This may delay the ratification process in some countries and, as a result, the entry into force of the Protocol.

7. *No G-S for ABS CH:*

- The absence of a dedicated G staff for the ABS CH will have adverse implications on the day to day maintenance and running of the ABS CH.

8. *One SBSTTA meeting in the Biennium*

- Having two meetings of SBSTTA has allowed for the relatively large amount of work requested of SBSTTA by the Conference of the Parties to be spread over two meetings. Having one SBSTTA meeting would necessitate a heavy meeting agenda which would greatly reduce the amount of time available for discussion. This could also have impacts on the quality of the scientific and technical inputs that SBSTTA could provide to the Conference of the Parties. Further with the adoption of the Strategic Plan it is anticipated that there will be a need for increased attention on monitoring the implementation of the Convention with an increased role for SBSTTA. Having one SBSTTA meeting would likely impact the amount of advice that SBSTTA could provide on this issue. One SBSTTA meeting could also have an impact on the process for conveying requests from the Convention on Biological Diversity to the

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and how these requests are handled.

9. *No post upgrades*

Director SEL (D1)

- The non-upgrading of the D-1 to D-2 would prevent the establishment of a full-fledged Deputy position in the Secretariat thus impacting the ability of the Executive Secretary to dedicate more time and efforts to the promotion of the substantive programmes of the Convention and achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Programme Officer Scientific Assessments (P4)

- The non-upgrading of the P4 post to P5 will affect the extent to which the Secretariat will provide greater focus on monitoring Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as collaborate with IPBES.

Programme Officer National Reports (P3)

- The experience of the fourth round of national reporting under the Convention has indicated that various forms of technical support provided by the Secretariat, such as organizing capacity development workshops and developing supporting tools, has proven crucial for ensuring the timely submission and the improved quality of the fourth national reports. The role of the Secretariat Programme Officer is to provide timely review of a significant number of fourth national reports to ensure its compatibility with the review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and relevant decision making at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties enlarges the scope and level of responsibility of the current position. The fifth national reports provide key sources of information for a mid-term review of progress made towards the 2020 Aichi Targets at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, therefore without a meaningful quantity and quality of the fifth national reports received by the deadline (March 31, 2014), this review will be compromised, and more importantly, as a result, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be in a difficult position to provide further guidance for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. So the importance of providing technical support to ensure the timely submission of the fifth national reports cannot be higher. Historically the previous meetings of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention including its subsidiary bodies delayed their decision-making due to inadequacy of information from national reports. Therefore if this continues the effective operations of the Convention will be at risk. Furthermore without guidance from COP actions to be taken at various levels may be delayed. So it is imperative to strengthen the monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the Convention. In the absence of up-gradation of this post to the required level the Secretariat will be unable to match the quality of support required by Parties affecting the quality and quantity of national reports.

Table 1. Resource requirements by object of expenditure from the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the 2013-2014 biennium**(thousands of United States dollars)*

Description	2013	2014
I. Staff costs**	8,013.0	8,690.4
Bureaux meetings	160.0	190.0
Travel on official business	410.0	410.0
Consultants/Subcontracts	100.0	100.0
Meetings	474.0	1,534.0
Nagoya Protocol activities	25.4	25.4
Information/public awareness materials	90.0	90.0
Temporary assistance/Overtime	100.0	100.0
General operating expenses	1,472.8	1,491.1
Sub-total (I)	10,845.2	12,631.0
II. Programme support charge 13%	1,409.9	1,642.0
III. Working capital reserve	88.0	
Total budget (I + II + III)	12,343.0	14,273.0
Less contribution from the host country	959.1	978.3
NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)	11,383.9	13,294.7

* 7.5% increase

** Includes 85 per cent of 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3 and 2 GS posts shared with the Biosafety Protocol

Percentage increase in nominal terms over 2011-2012 budget 7.5%

Percentage decrease in net total to be shared by Parties 7.8%

Table 2. Staffing requirements from the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the biennium 2013-2014 *1/

	2013	2014
A Professional category		
ASG	1	1
D-1	4	4
P-5	4	4
P-4**	14.5	14.5
P-3	9	9
P-2	2	2
Total Professional category	34.5	34.5
B Total General Service category	27	27
TOTAL (A+B)	61.5	61.5

* 7.5% increase

1/ Includes 85 per cent of 1P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3 and 2 GS posts shared with the Biosafety Protocol; ** *IP-4 on Capacity-building shared 50% with Biosafety*

Table 3. Open-ended meetings to be funded from the core budget for the 2013-2014 biennium*
(thousands of United States dollars)

Description	2013	2014
Meetings		
Seventeenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice**		330.0
Meetings of an open-ended working group of the Convention**	204.0	204.0
Meetings of an open-ended working group of the Convention (back-to-back)**	270.0	
First meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol (COP/MOP-1)***		0.0
Twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-12)		1,000.0
Total	474.0	1,534.0

* 7.5% increase in the budget

** Three languages only

*** COP/MOP-1 held concurrently with COP-12 at no additional cost

Table 4. Resource requirements from the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the 2013-2014 biennium*
(thousands of United States dollars)

Description	2013	2014
I. Programmes		
Office of the Executive Secretary	1,228.6	1,280.7
Scientific technical and technological matters	2,059.7	2,429.7
Social, economic and legal matters	2,554.2	2,420.7
Outreach and major groups	1,591.0	1,622.5
Implementation and technical support	1,158.9	1,386.3
Resource management and conference services	2,252.8	3,491.1
Sub-total (I)	10,845.2	12,631.0
II. Programme support charge 13%	1,409.9	1,642.0
Total budget (I + II)	12,255.1	14,273.0
III Working capital reserve	88.0	
Total budget (I + II+III)	12,343.0	14,273.0
Less contribution from the host country	959.2	978.3
NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)	11,383.9	13,294.6

* 7.5% increase in budget

Annex IV

**2011-2012 BUDGET MAINTAINED IN NOMINAL TERMS (DECISION X/45,
PARAGRAPH 24 (c))**

1. The zero nominal % increase in the programme budget of the Convention is based on the same assumptions as for the proposed budget with the following exceptions:

(a) All open-ended meetings will be convened in three languages only with the exception of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

(b) The meeting of the Conference of the Parties is convened for one week only;

(c) There is only one meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice in the second year of the biennium 2013-2014 back-to-back with the open-ended Working Group on the review of Implementation of the Convention;

(d) One P-4 on capacity-building for Access and Benefit-sharing will be shared 50% with the Biosafety Protocol;

(e) One P-4, one P-3 and one GS from the Biosafety Protocol will be shared 50% with the Access and Benefit-Sharing Clearing-house;

(f) The Convention's CHM and IT staff will be shared with the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-house;

(g) The D-1 post on the Strategic Plan is frozen for the period 2013-2014;

(h) The vacant P-4 Forest post in STTM is frozen for the biennium 2013-2014;

(i) The P-4 post for Chief of Conference Services/logistics is frozen for the period 2013-2014;

(j) One vacant GS post in the OES is frozen for the 2013-2014 biennium;

(k) There are no new P3 and P2 posts for the ABS Clearing House in 2014;

(l) There is no new GS post for the ABS Clearing-house in the biennium 2013-2014;

(m) The six new posts (4P and 2 GS) proposed by the Secretariat in its budget proposal are not included;

(n) There are no post upgrades (1 D1; 1 P4; 1 P3) as requested by the Secretariat.

IMPLICATIONS OF A 0% NOMINAL INCREASE IN 2011-2012 CORE BUDGET

1. *Open-ended meetings convened in only three languages*

- A number of biodiversity related conventions work in only three languages. However, consistent with the broad scope of the Convention and its origins, the rules of procedure of the Convention provide that its official languages are those of the United Nations (rule 52). While the Conference of the Parties may decide that its subsidiary bodies will work in only three languages (rule 26, paragraph 5), this may adversely and unfairly affect the ability of certain delegates to take part in discussions during meetings. Furthermore, the availability of documents in only three languages may adversely impact efforts to reach out to a broader audience and, as such, is contrary to the objectives of the CEPA programme.

2. *COP is convened for only one week*
 - Time allowed for the discussion and adoption of the various work programmes for the following biennium would be severely restricted including the convening of a COP/MOP-1 of the Nagoya Protocol;
3. *One P-4, one P-3 and one GS from Biosafety will be shared 50% with the Biosafety Protocol:*
 - The ABS CH is a core component of the Nagoya Protocol. Thanks to voluntary funding, 2 persons have been recruited to implement the pilot phase of the ABS Clearing-house until the end of December 2013. In order to ensure continuity in the development process and the proper implementation of the ABS CH these staff would need to be regularized through the core budget for 2014 onwards. In the absence of these new posts, existing biosafety resources would need to devote 50 per cent of their time to the ABS CH. The further development of the ABS CH would consequently take longer as the Secretariat would be able to do less.
4. *Freezing the D1 Position for the biennium 2013-2014:*
 - The Aichi Biodiversity Targets require an enormous capacity within the Parties to mainstream biodiversity into national and international development processes, and this needs to be done at a very rapid pace considering 8 years left for 2020. Though the role of implementation is that of Parties, the freezing of this position will severely handicap the catalytic function of the Secretariat in delivering technical support bringing together all the global, regional and subregional partners and key national institutions with international programmes or with data and expertise that is relevant beyond the national context. This will slow down the action on the ground, especially in developing countries which rely on timely delivery of technical guidance to strengthen their national capacities. It would also limit the secretariat's capacity to support the Conference of the Parties in its monitoring functions.
5. *Freezing the P4 Forest Position for the biennium 2013-2014*
 - It would adversely impact providing technical support to the Parties on the implementation of expanded programme on forest biodiversity, REDD+ (climate change) and Sustainable Use (decisions X/32, X/33, X/36); and achieving Aichi Targets 4,5,7 14 and 15. It would slow down the pace of fostering partnerships with members of Collaborative partnership on Forests and other partners and initiation of collaborative actions. It would also impact quality and timely preparation of documents for SBSTTA 17 and smooth servicing of the meeting.
6. *P-4 post of Chief Conference Services/logistics frozen for 2 years (2013-2014)*
 - Organization of meetings under the Convention in 2013-2014 will be affected as the functions of this post are essential and therefore other staff will need to be assigned the functions at a cost to their normal duties. For Parties there will be an impact in terms of delays in the delivery of documentation- particularly in 2014 when the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties is scheduled to take place.
7. *One SBSTTA meeting in the Biennium:*
 - Having two SBSTTA meetings has allowed for the relatively large amount of work requested of SBSTTA by the Conference of the Parties to be spread over two meetings. Having one SBSTTA meeting would necessitate a heavy meeting agenda which would greatly reduce the amount of time available for discussion. This could also have impacts on the quality of the scientific and technical inputs that SBSTTA could provide to the Conference of the Parties. Further with the adoption of the Strategic Plan it is anticipated that there will be a need for increased attention on monitoring the implementation of the Convention with an increased role for SBSTTA. Having one SBSTTA meeting would likely impact the amount of advice that SBSTTA could provide on this issue. One SBSTTA meeting could also have an impact on the process for conveying requests from the Convention on Biological Diversity to the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and how these requests are handled.

8. *BCH Biosafety staff shared 50% with ABS Clearing-house*

The contribution of 50 per cent of staff time of the Biosafety Clearing-house (BCH) in developing the ABS Clearing-house would slow down the current rate of development and the capacity building activities of the BCH. This will ultimately impact on strategic objective of the enhancing the availability and exchange of biosafety relevant information. The programming component for online and real-time discussion groups, which currently creates a broader forum for issue-specific topics discussion, will have to be cut down significantly. The training support for BCH capacity-building to Parties will also go down.

9. *No post upgrades*

Director SEL (D1)

- The non-upgrading of the D-1 to D-2 would prevent the establishment of a full-fledged Deputy position in the Secretariat thus impacting the ability of the Executive Secretary to dedicate more time and efforts to the promotion of the substantive programmes of the Convention and achievement of the strategic plan 2011-2020 and its Aichi targets.

Programme Officer Scientific Assessments (P4)

- The non-upgrading of the P4 post to P5 will affect the extent to which the Secretariat will provide greater focus on monitoring Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as well as collaborate with IPBES.

Programme Officer National Reports (P3)

- The experience of the fourth round of national reporting under the Convention has indicated that various forms of technical support provided by the Secretariat, such as organizing capacity development workshops and developing supporting tools, has proven crucial for ensuring the timely submission and the improved quality of the fourth national reports. The role of the Secretariat Programme Officer is to provide timely review of a significant number of fourth national reports to ensure its compatibility with the review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and relevant decision-making at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties enlarges the scope and level of responsibility of the current position. The fifth national reports provide key sources of information for a mid-term review of progress made towards the 2020 Aichi Targets at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, therefore without a meaningful quantity and quality of the fifth national reports received by the deadline (March 31, 2014), this review will be compromised, and more importantly, as a result, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be in a difficult position to provide further guidance for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. So the importance of providing technical support to ensure the timely submission of the fifth national reports cannot be higher. Historically the previous meetings of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention including its subsidiary bodies delayed their decision-making due to inadequacy of information from national reports. Therefore if this continues the effective operations of the Convention will be at risk. Furthermore without guidance from COP actions to be taken at various levels may be delayed. So it is imperative to strengthen the monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the Convention. In the absence of up-gradation of this post to the required level the Secretariat will be unable to match the quality of support required by Parties affecting the quality and quantity of national reports.

Table 1. Resource requirements by object of expenditure from the core budget

(BY Trust Fund) for the 2013-2014 biennium *
(thousands of United States dollars)

Description	2013	2014
I. Staff costs**	7,719.2	7,886.7
Bureaux meetings	130.0	190.0
Travel on official business	410.0	410.0
Consultants/Subcontracts	100.0	100.0
Meetings	474.0	1,174.0
Information/public awareness materials	90.0	90.0
Temporary assistance/Overtime	105.0	105.0
General operating expenses	1,454.4	1,472.7
Sub-total (I)	10,482.6	11,428.4
II. <i>Programme support charge 13%</i>	1,362.7	1,485.7
III. Working capital reserve	(0.5)	0.0
Total budget (I + II + III)	11,844.9	12,914.1
Less contribution from the host country	959.2	978.3
NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)	10,885.7	11,935.8

* Zero nominal increase budget

** Includes 85 per cent of 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3 and 2 GS and 50% of 2 P4, 1 P3 and 1 GS posts shared with the Biosafety Protocol

Percentage increase in nominal terms over 2011-2012 budget 0.0%

Percentage decrease in net total to be shared by Parties -0.3%

Table 2. Staffing requirements from the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for the biennium 2013-2014 ^{1/2/}

	2013	2014
A Professional category		
ASG	1	1
D-1	4	4
P-5	4	4
P-4 ^{3/}	15	15
P-3 ^{4/}	8.5	8.5
P-2	1	1
Total Professional category	33.5	33.5
B Total General Service category ^{5/}	27.5	27.5
TOTAL (A+B)	61.0	61.0

^{1/} Zero nominal increase budget

^{2/} Includes 85 per cent of 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3 and 2 GS posts shared 15% with the Biosafety Protocol;

^{3/} 1P4 Capacity-building and 1 P4 Clearing House Programme Officer shared 50% with Biosafety Protocol

^{4/} 1 P3 Clearing House Programme Officer shared 50% with Biosafety Protocol

^{5/} 1 GS Clearing House Programme Assistant shared 50% with Biosafety Protocol

Table 3. Open-ended meetings to be funded from the core budget for the 2013-2014 biennium*
(thousands of United States dollars)

Description	2013	2014
Meetings		
Seventeenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice**		330.0
Meetings of an open-ended working group of the Convention (back-to-back)**	204.0	204.0
Meetings of an open-ended working group of the Convention (back-to-back)**	270.0	
Twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-12)	0.0	640.0
Total	474.0	1,174.0

* Zero nominal increase budget.

** Three languages only

Table 4. Resource requirements from the core budget (BY Trust Fund)
for the 2013-2014 biennium*

(thousands of United States dollars)

Description	2013	2014
I. Programmes		
Office of the Executive Secretary	887.2	962.9
Scientific technical and technological matters	1,859.7	2,225.8
Social, economic and legal matters	2,751.4	2,322.2
Outreach and major groups	1,591.0	1,622.5
Implementation and technical support	1,158.9	1,386.3
Resource management and conference services	2,234.4	2,908.8
Sub-total (I)	10,482.6	11,428.4
II. Programme support charge 13%	1,362.7	1,485.7
Total budget (I + II)	11,845.3	12,914.1
III Working capital reserve	(0.5)	
Total budget (I + II+III)	11,844.9	12,914.1
Less contribution from the host country	959.2	978.3
NET TOTAL (amount to be shared by Parties)	10,885.7	11,935.8

* Zero nominal increase budget.

Annex V

**RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FROM THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (BZ) FOR
FACILITATING PARTICIPATION OF PARTIES IN THE CONVENTION PROCESS FOR THE
2013–2014 BIENNIUM**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>I. Description</i>	2013	2014
<i>I. Meetings</i>		
Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-12)		1,000.0
Regional meetings in preparation for the Conference of the Parties (COP-12)		100.0
Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice	600.0	600.0
Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group Meetings (back-to-back)	300.0	300.0
Intergovernmental Committee for the ABS Protocol	600.0	
First meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol (COP/MOP-1)		600.0
<i>Sub-total I</i>	1,500.0	2,600.0
<i>II. Programme support costs (13%)</i>	195.0	338.0
TOTAL COST (I + II)	1,695.0	2,938.0

Annex VI

**VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND (VB) FOR FACILITATING PARTICIPATION
OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CONVENTION
PROCESS FOR THE 2013–2014 BIENNIUM**

*(Thousands of United States
dollars)*

<i>Description</i>	2013	2014
<i>I. Meetings</i>		
Support to indigenous and local communities	200.0	300.0
<i>Subtotal I</i>	200.0	300.0
<i>II. Programme support costs (13%)</i>	26.0	39.0
TOTAL COST (I + II)	226.0	339.0

Annex VII

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TRUST FUND FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY FOR THE BIENNIUM 2013-2014*

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2013 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2013 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2014 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2014 US\$	Total contributions 2013-2014 US\$
Afghanistan	0.005	0.006	851	0.005	0.006	936	1,788
Albania	0.010	0.013	1,702	0.010	0.013	1,873	3,575
Algeria	0.137	0.171	23,323	0.137	0.171	25,658	48,981
Angola	0.010	0.010	1,361	0.010	0.010	1,498	2,859
Antigua and Barbuda	0.002	0.003	340	0.002	0.003	375	715
Argentina	0.432	0.540	73,543	0.432	0.540	80,907	154,450
Armenia	0.007	0.009	1,192	0.007	0.009	1,311	2,503
Australia	2.074	2.593	353,075	2.074	2.593	388,429	741,505
Austria	0.798	0.998	135,850	0.798	0.998	149,454	285,304
Azerbaijan	0.040	0.050	6,810	0.040	0.050	7,491	14,301
Bahamas	0.017	0.021	2,894	0.017	0.021	3,184	6,078
Bahrain	0.039	0.049	6,639	0.039	0.049	7,304	13,943
Bangladesh	0.010	0.010	1,361	0.010	0.010	1,498	2,859
Barbados	0.008	0.010	1,362	0.008	0.010	1,498	2,860
Belarus	0.056	0.070	9,533	0.056	0.070	10,488	20,021
Belgium	0.998	1.248	169,898	0.998	1.248	186,911	356,809
Belize	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Benin	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Bhutan	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Bolivia	0.009	0.011	1,532	0.009	0.011	1,686	3,218
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.017	0.021	2,894	0.017	0.021	3,184	6,078
Botswana	0.017	0.021	2,894	0.017	0.021	3,184	6,078
Brazil	2.934	3.669	499,480	2.934	3.669	549,495	1,048,975
Brunei-Darussalam	0.026	0.033	4,426	0.026	0.033	4,869	9,296
Bulgaria	0.047	0.059	8,001	0.047	0.059	8,802	16,804
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Burundi	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2013 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2013 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2014 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2014 US\$	Total contributions 2013-2014 US\$
Cambodia	0.004	0.005	681	0.004	0.005	749	1,430
Cameroon	0.012	0.015	2,043	0.012	0.015	2,247	4,290
Canada	2.984	3.731	507,992	2.984	3.731	558,859	1,066,851
Cape Verde	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Chad	0.002	0.003	340	0.002	0.003	375	715
Chile	0.334	0.418	56,860	0.334	0.418	62,553	119,413
China	5.148	6.437	876,389	5.148	6.437	964,144	1,840,533
Colombia	0.259	0.324	44,092	0.259	0.324	48,507	92,599
Comoros	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Congo	0.005	0.006	851	0.005	0.006	936	1,788
Cook Islands	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Costa Rica	0.038	0.048	6,469	0.038	0.048	7,117	13,586
Cote d'Ivoire	0.011	0.014	1,873	0.011	0.014	2,060	3,933
Croatia	0.126	0.158	21,450	0.126	0.158	23,598	45,048
Cuba	0.069	0.086	11,746	0.069	0.086	12,923	24,669
Cyprus	0.047	0.059	8,001	0.047	0.059	8,802	16,804
Czech Republic	0.386	0.483	65,712	0.386	0.483	72,292	138,004
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.006	0.008	1,021	0.006	0.008	1,124	2,145
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Denmark	0.675	0.844	114,911	0.675	0.844	126,417	241,329
Djibouti	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Dominica	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Dominican Republic	0.045	0.056	7,661	0.045	0.056	8,428	16,089
Ecuador	0.044	0.055	7,491	0.044	0.055	8,241	15,731
Egypt	0.134	0.168	22,812	0.134	0.168	25,096	47,908
El Salvador	0.016	0.020	2,724	0.016	0.020	2,997	5,720
Equatorial Guinea	0.010	0.010	1,361	0.010	0.010	1,498	2,859

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2013 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2013 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2014 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2014 US\$	Total contributions 2013-2014 US\$
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Estonia	0.040	0.050	6,810	0.040	0.050	7,491	14,301
Ethiopia	0.010	0.010	1,361	0.010	0.010	1,498	2,859
European Community	2.500	2.500	340,368	2.500	2.500	374,450	714,818
Fiji	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Finland	0.519	0.649	88,354	0.519	0.649	97,201	185,555
France	5.593	6.993	952,145	5.593	6.993	1,047,486	1,999,631
Gabon	0.020	0.025	3,405	0.020	0.025	3,746	7,150
Gambia	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Georgia	0.007	0.009	1,192	0.007	0.009	1,311	2,503
Germany	7.141	8.929	1,215,675	7.141	8.929	1,337,403	2,553,078
Ghana	0.014	0.018	2,383	0.014	0.018	2,622	5,005
Greece	0.638	0.798	108,612	0.638	0.798	119,488	228,100
Grenada	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Guatemala	0.027	0.034	4,596	0.027	0.034	5,057	9,653
Guinea	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Guinea-Bissau	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Guyana	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Haiti	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Honduras	0.008	0.010	1,362	0.008	0.010	1,498	2,860
Hungary	0.266	0.333	45,283	0.266	0.333	49,818	95,101
Iceland	0.027	0.034	4,596	0.027	0.034	5,057	9,653
India	0.666	0.833	113,379	0.666	0.833	124,732	238,111
Indonesia	0.346	0.433	58,903	0.346	0.433	64,801	123,703
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.356	0.445	60,605	0.356	0.445	66,674	127,278
Iraq	0.068	0.085	11,576	0.068	0.085	12,735	24,312
Ireland	0.418	0.523	71,160	0.418	0.523	78,285	149,445
Israel	0.396	0.495	67,415	0.396	0.495	74,165	141,579
Italy	4.448	5.562	757,222	4.448	5.562	833,044	1,590,266
Jamaica	0.011	0.014	1,873	0.011	0.014	2,060	3,933

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2013 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2013 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2014 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2014 US\$	Total contributions 2013-2014 US\$
Japan	10.833	13.546	1,844,196	10.833	13.546	2,028,860	3,873,056
Jordan	0.022	0.028	3,745	0.022	0.028	4,120	7,866
Kazakhstan	0.121	0.151	20,599	0.121	0.151	22,662	43,260
Kenya	0.013	0.016	2,213	0.013	0.016	2,435	4,648
Kiribati	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Kuwait	0.273	0.341	46,475	0.273	0.341	51,129	97,604
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.003	340	0.002	0.003	375	715
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.002	0.003	340	0.002	0.003	375	715
Latvia	0.047	0.059	8,001	0.047	0.059	8,802	16,804
Lebanon	0.042	0.053	7,150	0.042	0.053	7,866	15,016
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Liberia	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Libya	0.142	0.178	24,174	0.142	0.178	26,594	50,768
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.011	1,532	0.009	0.011	1,686	3,218
Lithuania	0.073	0.091	12,427	0.073	0.091	13,672	26,099
Luxembourg	0.081	0.101	13,789	0.081	0.101	15,170	28,959
Madagascar	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Malawi	0.002	0.003	340	0.002	0.003	375	715
Malaysia	0.281	0.351	47,837	0.281	0.351	52,627	100,464
Maldives	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Mali	0.004	0.005	681	0.004	0.005	749	1,430
Malta	0.016	0.020	2,724	0.016	0.020	2,997	5,720
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Mauritania	0.002	0.003	340	0.002	0.003	375	715
Mauritius	0.013	0.016	2,213	0.013	0.016	2,435	4,648
Mexico	1.842	2.303	313,580	1.842	2.303	344,979	658,559
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Monaco	0.012	0.015	2,043	0.012	0.015	2,247	4,290

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2013 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2013 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2014 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2014 US\$	Total contributions 2013-2014 US\$
Mongolia	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Montenegro	0.005	0.006	851	0.005	0.006	936	1,788
Morocco	0.062	0.078	10,555	0.062	0.078	11,612	22,166
Mozambique	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Myanmar	0.010	0.010	1,361	0.010	0.010	1,498	2,859
Namibia	0.010	0.013	1,702	0.010	0.013	1,873	3,575
Nauru	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Nepal	0.006	0.008	1,021	0.006	0.008	1,124	2,145
Netherlands	1.654	2.068	281,575	1.654	2.068	309,770	591,344
New Zealand	0.253	0.316	43,070	0.253	0.316	47,383	90,454
Nicaragua	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Niger	0.002	0.003	340	0.002	0.003	375	715
Nigeria	0.090	0.113	15,321	0.090	0.113	16,856	32,177
Niue	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Norway	0.851	1.064	144,873	0.851	1.064	159,380	304,253
Oman	0.102	0.128	17,364	0.102	0.128	19,103	36,467
Pakistan	0.085	0.106	14,470	0.085	0.106	15,919	30,390
Palau	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Panama	0.026	0.033	4,426	0.026	0.033	4,869	9,296
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.005	681	0.004	0.005	749	1,430
Paraguay	0.010	0.013	1,702	0.010	0.013	1,873	3,575
Peru	0.117	0.146	19,918	0.117	0.146	21,912	41,830
Philippines	0.154	0.193	26,217	0.154	0.193	28,842	55,059
Poland	0.921	1.152	156,790	0.921	1.152	172,490	329,279
Portugal	0.474	0.593	80,693	0.474	0.593	88,773	169,466
Qatar	0.209	0.261	35,580	0.209	0.261	39,143	74,722
Republic of Korea	1.994	2.493	339,456	1.994	2.493	373,447	712,903
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Romania	0.226	0.283	38,474	0.226	0.283	42,326	80,800
Russian Federation	2.438	3.048	415,042	2.438	3.048	456,601	871,643

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Rwanda	0.002	0.003	340	0.002	0.003	375	715
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Saint Lucia	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Samoa	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
San Marino	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Sao Tome and Principe	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Saudi Arabia	0.864	1.080	147,086	0.864	1.080	161,814	308,901
Senegal	0.006	0.008	1,021	0.006	0.008	1,124	2,145
Serbia	0.040	0.050	6,810	0.040	0.050	7,491	14,301
Seychelles	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Singapore	0.384	0.480	65,372	0.384	0.480	71,918	137,289
Slovakia	0.171	0.214	29,111	0.171	0.214	32,026	61,137
Slovenia	0.100	0.125	17,024	0.100	0.125	18,729	35,752
Solomon Islands	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Somalia	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
South Africa	0.372	0.465	63,329	0.372	0.465	69,670	132,999
Spain	2.973	3.717	506,120	2.973	3.717	556,799	1,062,918
Sri Lanka	0.025	0.031	4,256	0.025	0.031	4,682	8,938
Sudan	0.010	0.010	1,361	0.010	0.010	1,498	2,859
Suriname	0.004	0.005	681	0.004	0.005	749	1,430
Swaziland	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Sweden	0.960	1.200	163,429	0.960	1.200	179,794	343,223
Switzerland	1.047	1.309	178,240	1.047	1.309	196,088	374,327
Syrian Arab Republic	0.036	0.045	6,129	0.036	0.045	6,742	12,871
Tajikistan	0.003	0.004	511	0.003	0.004	562	1,073
Thailand	0.239	0.299	40,687	0.239	0.299	44,761	85,448

Member Country	UN scale of assessments 2013 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions per 1 Jan. 2013 US\$	UN scale of assessments 2014 (per cent)	Scale with 22% ceiling, no LDC paying more than 0.01 % (per cent)	Contributions as per 1 Jan. 2014 US\$	Total contributions 2013-2014 US\$
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.008	0.010	1,362	0.008	0.010	1,498	2,860
Timor-Leste	0.002	0.003	340	0.002	0.003	375	715
Togo	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Tonga	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Trinidad and Tobago	0.044	0.055	7,491	0.044	0.055	8,241	15,731
Tunisia	0.036	0.045	6,129	0.036	0.045	6,742	12,871
Turkey	1.328	1.661	226,077	1.328	1.661	248,715	474,792
Turkmenistan	0.019	0.024	3,235	0.019	0.024	3,558	6,793
Tuvalu	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Uganda	0.006	0.008	1,021	0.006	0.008	1,124	2,145
Ukraine	0.099	0.124	16,854	0.099	0.124	18,541	35,395
United Arab Emirates	0.595	0.744	101,292	0.595	0.744	111,435	212,727
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.179	6.476	881,666	5.179	6.476	969,950	1,851,616
United Republic of Tanzania	0.009	0.010	1,361	0.009	0.010	1,498	2,859
Uruguay	0.052	0.065	8,852	0.052	0.065	9,739	18,591
Uzbekistan	0.015	0.019	2,554	0.015	0.019	2,809	5,363
Vanuatu	0.001	0.001	170	0.001	0.001	187	358
Venezuela	0.627	0.784	106,740	0.627	0.784	117,428	224,167
Viet Nam	0.042	0.053	7,150	0.042	0.053	7,866	15,016
Yemen	0.010	0.010	1,361	0.010	0.010	1,498	2,859
Zambia	0.006	0.008	1,021	0.006	0.008	1,124	2,145
Zimbabwe	0.002	0.003	340	0.002	0.003	375	715
TOTAL	80.490	100.000	13,614,728	80.490	100.000	14,978,007	28,592,735

* Based on the proposed budget increase of the Secretariat
